THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1217.] SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the capitol in the city of Richmond, 30th September, 1803.

Between

James Jameson and Richard Cameron, surviving partners of the mercantile concern of Buchanans, Hastie and Company, Plaintiffs.

And

George Crymes and James Smith, Defendants.

THIS cause, in which the bill is taken for confessed against the defendant, James Smith, upon whom an attachment for his contempt in not answering, hath been returned executed, came on, this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, to be heard on the bills, answer of the other defendant and an exhibit, and was argued by counsel, on consideration whereof, the court doth adjudge and decree, that unless the defendants do on or before the 30th day of March next, pay unto the plaintiffs two hundred and sixty nine pounds, eleven shillings and nine pence of current money of Virginia, with interest thereapon at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be computed from the 28th day of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty four, until payment, and the costs expended by the plaintiffs in prosecuting this suit, the defendants and their heirs and all persons claiming under George Crymes, deceased, be from thenceforth barred and foreclosed of all equity and right to redeem the tract of land and the Negro slaves, and the increase of the female, mentioned in an indenture, the exhibit aforesaid, bearing date the ninth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and seventy two, between George Crymes of the one part, and Buchanans, Hastie and Company, merchants in Glasgow, of the other part; and in case of default in the payment of the said principal money, interest and costs, at the time aforesaid, that Francis Eppes, Peter Eppes, William Cowan and George Craghead, or any two of them, after giving three weeks previous notice in one or more newspapers printed in the town of Petersburg, do expose to public sale, by auction, for ready money, the land and slaves with the increase of the female, in the said indenture mentioned—and out of the proceeds of sale, pay unto the plaintiffs their said debt, interest and costs, and the surplus, if any, after deducting the expences attending the sale, pay to the defendants, and make report thereof to the court; but liberty is reserved to the defendants to shew cause against this decree in the term next after service thereof.

Plaintiff's costs, cl'k and sh'ff's fees and tax, $ 21 42
and fee, 16 66

A Copy—Teste,

P. Tinsley, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, March the 27th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Jameson and Richard Cameron, surviving partners of the mercantile concern of Buchanans, Hastie and Company, *Plaintiffs*,

AND

George Crymes and James Smith, *Defendants*.

ON the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, the court adjudgeth, and so directeth, that a publication of the decree pronounced in this cause the thirtieth day of September last, for eight weeks successively in one of the Richmond newspapers, be considered as the service of the said decree, as to the defendant George Crymes.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court, of Chancery, holden in Richmond, March the 10th, 1804.

BETWEEN

James Henderson and Robert Fitzgerald, merchants and partners, acting under and by the firm of Henderson and Fitzgerold, *Plaintiffs*,

AND

Sarah Shields, administratrix of John Shields, and Eleazar Backus, *Defendants*.

THE defendant Sarah Shields, not having entered her appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that she is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their council, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

ALL those that are indebted to the estate of John Sandige, dec. are requested to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given; and all persons having any demands against the estate of the said decedent, are to come forward with their accounts properly authenticated, on or before the first day of September next, in order to receive payment. All those that do not apply in the aforesaid time, may expect not to receive payment, as the executors intend to close their accounts as executors, and deliver the estate into the hands of the legatees; and this advertisement will be plead in bar against all such claims.

WM. SANDIGE, WALLER SANDIGE, } *Executors.*

Amherst, May 25th, 1804. 3w.

P. Judson & D. J. Burr,

Have entered into Partnership under the firm of

JUDSON & BURR,

And have at their Store, two doors above the Eagle Tavern, a general assortment of

HATS and SHOES—and a few fashionable SUWARROW BOOTS.

Also, on consignment, and for sale low for Cash or Produce,

1 trunk superfine Prints and blue Nankeens.
5 cases men's platted Hats.
53 Matrasses, assorted.
2 tons Iron—best country refined.
Men's Bootees—Men's and boys course Shoes.

Richmond, 21st May, 1804. 1aw3w.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mutual Assurance Society, held at the General Office, on the 18th of May, 1804—

WHEREAS the power of varying and altering the rates of the premiums on insurances made by this society is vested in the general meeting only of the members thereof, and not in the board of directors, and it being the opinion of this board that experience has evinced that the risk on insuring wooden buildings in towns and in the country compared with the present relative rates of the premiums on such insurances, is unequal: therefore,

Resolved, That declarations (not yet approved of or hereafter offered) for insurance of wooden buildings, situated in towns established by law, shall be suspended until the day next after the adjournment of the next general meeting of the members of the said society, or until further order of this board.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be published twice in each paper printed in this state.

A true copy from the Records,

W. F. AST.

No. 2—adopted the 8th May, 1804.

Messrs. Edmund Randolph and John Wickham having been consulted by the president of this board, in pursuance of their resolution adopted at their last meeting, and having expressed their opinions, which having been read and considered by this board;

Resolved, as the opinion of this board, that where any building or buildings has or have been declared for insurance prior to the 6th day of January, 1800, by a person having no greater interest or estate therein than as tenant for life, or for years, and in such declaration such particular interest or estate has not been specified before the issuing of a policy on such declaration, and notwithstanding the premium or premiums, and quotas may have been paid, such building or buildings ought not to be considered as insured, nor ought the society to be liable for any loss thereon by fire. But such premiums and quotas with interest thereon from the time of payment, shall on application be returned to the person or persons so improperly declaring for insurance as aforesaid.

2dly. That when any building or buildings has or have been declared for prior to the 6th day of January, 1800, by a person having no greater interest or estate therein than as tenant for life or for years, and in such declaration such particular interest or estate has been specified, before the issuing of a policy on such declaration; and notwithstanding the premium or premiums and quotas may have been paid, unless the remaindermen or reversioner in such interest or estate, shall also have joined with such tenant for life or for years in such declaration, or in some declaration supplementary thereto, agreeably to the rules and regulations of the said society, the society ought not to be liable for any loss thereon by fire, except to the tenant for life or for years, so declaring the true nature of his interest or estate as aforesaid, nor to any greater extent than may be justly proportionate to the value of the particular interest or estate of such tenant compared with the value of the estate in fee simple.

(Signed) WILLIAM FOUSHEE, president.
(A Copy.)

No. 3—Adopted on the 25th May, 1804.

Resolved, That all those who have claimed or may claim compensation for losses sustained by fire shall produce or cause to be produced their original title papers, or authenticated copies thereof, proving the right to the lands and houses destroyed, before payment shall be made for the same.

Resolved, That the board of directors will not respect, admit, or receive as genuine, any letter or instrument in writing, or deed whereby any person or persons shall be constituted attorney or attornies for any other person or persons to receive any money belonging to this society, whether the same shall be claimed for a loss on buildings by fire, or any other account whatever, unless such letter or instrument in writing or deed shall have been acknowledged by the person or persons making the same, or proved by a witness before some justice of the peace or the mayor of a city or corporation, or some notary public, and duly authenticated by such justice, mayor or notary public, with the seal of his county or city, or office, affixed in due form.

(Signed) WILLIAM FOUSHEE, President.
(A Copy.)

Passed the 31st of May, 1804.

Resolved, That the cashier general is hereby authorised to allow a discount at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all quotas due on the first day of August next, which may be paid him before that period.

W. F. AST, Principal Agent M. A. S.

The above are true extracts from the records of the said society.

W. F. AST, Principal Agent.

*** The printers in this state are requested to insert the above resolutions twice in their respective papers. Those whom the foregoing resolution may concern, are requested to make their cafe known to the office as soon as possible, post paid.

W. F. AST, Principal Agent.

Richmond, 29th May, 1804. 2.

For the Virginia Gazette.

TO PHILO-JUNIUS.

(No. 3.)

SIR—

Having demonstrated the variance in political sentiments, Mr. Wormeley enters on a disquisition of the respective parliamentary learning of the two writers, as appears from the following extract from his letter:

"Junius was well versed in parliamentary learning, as his letters concerning the decision of the house of commons on the Middlesex election evince. General Lee knew nothing more of parliamentary affairs, or history, than what he collected from reading the debates; and was more ignorant of parliamentary learning, than any man of his general knowledge and opportunity, I ever knew—particularly the case of Middlesex, I remember he did not understand, had never studied it, nor ever read the ablest argument by Ruffhead, under the inspection of Sir Fletcher Norton, "The case of the Middlesex election considered," before I lent it to him, and said he tho't it unanswerable."

Here I feel myself at liberty to assert with confidence, that a man so endowed as General Lee or Junius was, might have figured upon the question of the Middlesex election, in the degree that Junius did; and yet, at the commencement of the discussion, have been as ignorant of what I suppose Mr. Wormeley terms parliamentary learning, as he pretends General Lee was.

John Wilkes was expelled the 17th February, 1769.—The house resolved, on the 17th March, 1769, that his election was void. On the 15th April, 1769, the house resolved, that the re-election of John Wilkes was void; and that Henry Lawes Lutteral, was duly elected.

From the first expulsion of Wilkes, to the 19th July, when Junius appears to have taken up the subject seriously, is a period of five months; in all which time, the master spirits of the nation, on both sides, had been engaged in examining the history of parliament, in hunting of precedents, in arguing of the question, and in publishing of their opinions; so that all the materials of his argument were ready furnished to his hand, by the labour and learning of others. Nothing remained for him, but to mould these materials into a certain form, to shape their direction, and to give them the lustre of a figurative and splendid diction. Junius therefore, might, or might not, have been a man well versed in parliamentary learning, in any other respect, than as it relates to that single question.

I cannot suppose that when Mr. Wormeley says, General Lee was ignorant of parliamentary learning, he would be understood to mean only that he was deficient in a knowledge of the rules of debate, the order of making motions, and the method of proceeding to make statutes, in the house; any more than I can suppose, when he charges General Lee with ignorance of the law, he would be understood to mean only, that he was ignorant of the leading process in a law suit; that he did not understand the technical forms required in preparing a cause for trial. If contrary to my supposition, his meaning should be confined to ignorance in these points of learning, they in either or in both of the instances, would be readily ceded—For, that sort of learning is generally obtained by practice; and it does not appear that General Lee had any such opportunity of acquiring of it. And though it may be considered indispensible in the qualifications of a senator, or professional lawyer, the total absence of it, would go but a very little way towards the establishment of his ignorance of the constitution of parliament, or of law in general: Since, the great Montesquieu himself has acknowledged that he never could understand the process of a law suit, notwithstanding, his application to the subject; from which, we may presume, he would have been equally puzzled and confounded, in an attempt to give an account of the rules of debate, the order of making motions, &c. in parliament.

I understand Mr. Wormeley to mean by parliamentary learning, a competent knowledge of the history of parliament, and of the laws, customs and privileges which, taken together, constitute and compose, not only, the constitution of parliament, but one of the most essential and powerful members of the British constitution.

If Mr. Wormeley had not, in a tone sufficiently positive, asserted it to be a fact, within his present recollection and knowledge, that General Lee was so entirely deficient in the learning which relates to the customs and privileges of parliament, that he did not, even, understand the question which arose between the ministry and the opposition, on the expulsion of Wilkes; and that, on a perusal of the argument on the ministerial side of that question, he pronounced the reasoning unanswerable. From the time which has elapsed since Mr. Wormeley saw and conversed with General Lee on these topics, and from the proneness of the human mind, to confound one object, thing, or person, with another, review through so frail a medium as memory, at so great a distance of time, I should incline to the belief, that the recollection of Mr. Wormeley had bestowed on General Lee, an ignorance of parliamentary learning, and an opinion of the reasoning employed in the ministerial argument which, in truth, and of right, belonged to the attainments and judgment of some other person of that day, with whom he associated.

For Mr. Wormeley tells us, he collects from the letters of Junius, that the writer was well versed in parliamentary learning.—He also says, there is no resemblance between the style of General Lee and Junius, except, where he manifestly aims at imitating of him. Now if General Lee had ever read and studied the compositions of Junius, until his style betrayed the fondness of the imitator, one would be apt to conclude, that he could not have been ignorant of the parliamentary learning which the discussion of the case of the Middlesex election displays, in such abundance, that the extensive parliamentary learning of Junius is inferred from it. Besides, the General must surely have been a very great dunce, not to have understood the question in the case, after a single perusal of the letters of Junius.

It may also be observed, that General Lee was, by birth and education, an Englishman—and we gather from his letters and essays, that the love of his own country had ever been an active and vigorous sentiment in his soul. For in every situation, even to the close of his life, where the liberty or the rights of the British people, or the honor, or the interest of the nation are in question, or the theme, the love of his country appears to warm his mind, inspire his actions, and to vivify his writings.

Some circumstance acting on his sensibility in early life, or perhaps an original propensity in the constitution of his temper, at the age of manhood, had replenished his mind with the most furious and enthusiastic republican ideas, conceits and whimsies.

What he afterwards experienced from the conduct of kings, ministers and courtiers, and their corrupt, arbitrary and tyrannical practices and proceedings, had turned every sentiment of his soul, to a felled and implacable hatred of them—and to a determined, persevering hostility against regal and arbitrary governments of every denomination and description.

To a mind like his, ever in a glow, from the fire of liberty in his heart, what an interesting period of the British history, must that have been, which gave birth to the house of commons! Destined, in process of time, to change the government of his native country, from an aristocratical and regal tyranny, to a republican and popular form.

On the one hand, how often must he not have been agitated by the alternate succession, of compassion and apprehension for its weakness—and on the other, by the strongest feelings of resentment and desire of revenge against the oppressors of its youth? While he was tracing the rise and progress of the house of commons, from the first dawnings of its feeble existence, in the reign of Edward the first, to the meridian splendour of its power and authority, finally established, at the revolution of 1688.

If the foregoing picture of his mind express a faithful likeness of its master principles, affections and aversions, while we keep in view the prevailing influence which those passions have in forming our opinions, and in directing our inquiries and studies, it will be scarcely possible to conceive, that after a perusal of the argument on the ministerial side of the question that arose between the ministry and the opposition, on the expulsion of Wilkes, he should entertain so exalted an opinion of the reasoning, as to pronounce it unanswerable; or that he should have been so ignorant of the constitutional rights and privileges of the house of commons, brought in question by that discussion, that he could not comprehend the merits of the question—or that he was ignorant of parliamentary learning in general.

For, in the first place, his settled hatred of the ministry, enlivened by the object being presented in the act of disfranchising twelve hundred of his fellow-citizens, must have been repressed before a single argument employed on the ministerial side of the question, could find a passage to his understanding. And, we are furnished with no reason for the slightest presumption that any circumstance, attended the lending, or the perusal of the argument by Ruffhead, by which this effect might have been produced. Besides, when we are told by Mr. Wormeley, that he was learned, a scholar, a man of belle lettres, and an historian, conceiving the love of country to have been his ruling passion—in the transactions, events, laws, constitution and government of what other country of the world, do we expect to find him so learned, and so clearly entitled to the character of an historian, as in those of his own native country—when some portion of this historical knowledge might, at most, be said to be born with him.

Admitting that he had attained to so high a degree of excellence in knowledge of the English history, as to merit the title of historian, we cannot except parliamentary learning—or a thorough understanding of the elements of the constitution of parliament, particularly the popular branch, the house of commons, without a seeming absurdity and flagrant derogation from the opinions we have formed of his principles, and the determination which his passions would give to his enquiries and studies. Since, in acquiring that degree of knowledge, he must of course become well acquainted, and even, familiar with the causes, events and facts, which produced and established the laws, customs and privileges of the house of commons.

Suppose Mr. Wormeley had the direction of the education of a young friend, or a son, who was as ignorant of parliamentary learning, as he pretends general Lee was, but who had the ambition of becoming wise and learned in this article; would he not direct him, as the most certain method of acquiring an accurate and precise knowledge of the constitution of the house of commons, to study it, in the accounts given by historians of the causes, events and facts, which gave rise to the laws, customs and privileges which form the elements in which the principles of its constitution reside. Where else, I would ask, did Mr. Wormeley himself acquire, the learning by which he ascertained general Lee's deficiency? And when his pupil could from reflection, explain the events, account for the causes, and describe the facts, and trace each fundamental law, custom and privilege of the house of commons up to them, as to so many small fountains from whence they had been drawn, united and directed, to flow into the main stream of the British constitution, would he not pronounce him to be learned in parliamentary history and affairs? And we have seen, that general Lee had the strongest of all motives to engage him, early in life, to examine, with the most eager attention, those causes and events, and the consequences resulting from them.

The struggles, of the house of commons, against the violent efforts of the prerogative of the crown, have furnished the historian with the greatest part of the materials for the history of the house of Stuart. With the transactions of that eventful period of the British story, in which the rising spirit of the commons first seemed to be conscious of its power, general Lee was assuredly well acquainted. For, he appears to have set himself the task of removing the false glosses, refuting the tenets and of exposing the pernicious tendency of the principles, displayed and maintained by Mr. Hume, in his history of the conduct and transactions of the reigns of the house of Stuart, whom he considered as the corrupt apologist of the princes of that line. In an attempt to account for the pious regard and compassion which many, even at this day, feel and express, on a recollection of the fate of Charles the First, general Lee, in a piece styled a Political Essay, page 81 of his Memoirs, thus characterizes Mr. Hume:

"But although the singularity of Charles's destiny, the prejudices fostered by the pious care of our nurses and the clergy, have greatly contributed to the false light in which his conduct, morals and general character are seen, it could not have operated so wonderfully alone: the address and sophistry of a succession of our corrupt citizens have been set at work to co-operate in misleading our judgment and binding our understandings; and of this tribe the pre-eminence must indisputably be given to Mr. David Hume: for the pompous sanctity (as I think it may be termed) of Clarendon, the more than priestly fury of Carte, much less the pert patch-work of Smollet, or the drivelling of poor Goldsmith, could not have wrought any mighty miracles. But with Hume, the case is different. The philosophical or rather sceptical character of the man, antecedent to his appearance as an historian, and officiousness of style, render him so infinitely more dangerous than his fellow laborers, that it is much to be lamented that some person (for instance, a Lord Littleton) eminent for parts and learning, has not thought it worth his while professedly (but I would have it compendiously, for a reason I shall hereafter give) to expose to public view the incongruities, artifices and pernicious intention of this sophist."

Two pages further on, in the same essay, after describing Charles the First as a tyrant in principle and action, and those who labor to reconcile us to the character and conduct of this prince, as being engaged to extinguish the spirit of liberty, he expresses his design of exposing the artifice and false coloring of Mr. Hume's history, in the following terms:

"For these considerations, I purpose to offer to the public, hereafter, some cursory remarks on Mr. Hume's history of the two first Stuarts. If they are well received, I shall continue them through the reigns of the two last. If they have, in any degree, the effect I could wish, I shall think myself amply recompenced, the only recompence which I can promise myself. I cannot hope for any glory from the composition; the little reading which a soldier can snatch up at intervals will scarcely qualify him to reap laurels in the field of literature; and it will easily be believed, that the sentiments which I avow, will not procure a place or a pension."

Now, it is not to be believed, that if general Lee had ever qualified himself for this undertaking, by a course of study and meditation, by collating the facts and events, by investigating the causes and consequences of the different transactions of the reigns of the princes of the house of Stuart, that he could have been ignorant of parliamentary history or learning. Since, almost the whole of the domestic conduct and proceedings of those reigns, turn upon some incident, in the management of the negociations, stipulations and agreements, between the prince and the house of commons. They, anxious to guard their growing power from the depredations of the prerogative; and he, ready and eager to insinuate at every opening, neither of the contracting, or rather contending parties, could be brought to keep engagements with the other. And it is equally incredible, that a man of gen. Lee's general acquirements, understanding, pride and discernment, should propose to himself the task of refuting Mr. Hume, with the least promising likelihood of success, but upon a proud consciousness, that he was possessed of every kind of talent and knowledge essential to his purpose.

SCALIGER.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1804.

FOR THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Written in a Garden.

HOW short liv'd is the lovely rose!
With fragrance sweet at morn it blows,
At ev'ning droops its head;
Thus ere the third of life's short span
To ripen Clara's bloom began,
Her gentle spirit fled!

Yon little bird bewails his fate,
And feels the absence of his mate,
Is hardly to be borne:
How diff'rent is his lot from mine!
Not one short day he's doom'd to pine,
But I—have years to mourn.

Flow on my tears, you yet bestow
The only joy my heart can know,
While life's dull lamp shall burn;
For wrapt in gloomy reverie,
Deluded fancy seems to see
Her angel form return.

Blest vision! who canst yet recall
What bound me to this earthly ball,
Thy airy footsteps stay—
A blank save thee, the world shall seem,
And I in shadowy rapture dream
My ling'ring life away.

A. B.

The Legislature of Connecticut have decided against the proposed amendment to the constitution, relative to the election of President and Vice President—Yeas 77, Nays 115.

While we have every expectation from the diligence with which Louisiana will be explored, it is a great pleasure to reflect that so much of America above the latitude of 45 degrees is discovered to us. The journey of Hearne to the Copper river has ascertained the extent of our continent, in longitude 110 from Greenwich, and 70 north latitude. The first journey of M'Kenzie carries us to the extremity of our continent about the same latitude, and in 25 degrees greater western longitude:—30 degrees still further would open the straights between the two continents of America and Asia. The second journey of M'Kenzie, between 50 and 60 degrees of north latitude, carried him from the lake of the Hills, which was in his former route, and in the latitude of Churchill fort, upon the bay, to the great Ocean, in less than 30 degrees of longitude. He places fort Chepewyn on the lake of the hills, in lat. 58, 40, and long. 110, 30, W. He passed up the Peace river, crossed the high land into Columbia river, discovered by Vancouver, which empties into the great Ocean in 46, 10, N. L. and in 124, W. L. from Greenwich.

He did not pass down the Columbia, but passed to the Ocean in lat. 52, N. and long. 128, W. After several observations upon the English commerce, he gives the following as the most easy passage across the continent of America in the higher latitudes: "By the waters that discharge themselves into Hudson's Bay, it is proposed to carry on the trade to their source, at the end of the Saskatchiwine river, which rises in the rockey mountains, not eight degrees from the great ocean. The Columbia river flows also from the same mountains, and discharges itself in the Pacific Ocean." Should this route be impracticable, though most direct, the circuitous route he took by the peace river, he thinks, would answer every purpose. (*Salem Reg.*)

LITERARY SELECTIONS.

From the "Stranger in France; or, a Tour from Devonshire to Paris. By John Carr, esq." Among the better families to whom the author was familiarly introduced, was that of Mr. Recamier, the banker. The lady of this gentleman was a few years since in England, where she excited curiosity. The following anecdotes concerning her are related by Mr. Carr. (*U. S. Gaz.*)

Upon my return to Paris, I preceeded to the hotel of Mons. R. Curiosity led me to view the house, and the celebrated bed of his lady, who was then in London.

The little vanities and eccentricities of this elegant and hospitable woman will find immediate forgiveness, when it is known that she is now very young, and was married when a spoiled child of the age of fourteen to her present husband.

She is one of David's enthusiastic admirers, and has carried the rage for Grecian undress to an extremity, which, even in the capital, left her without a follower.—In the public walks of the Champs Elysees she one evening presented herself in a dress which almost rivalled the robes of Paradise. The Parisians, who are remarkable for their politeness to women, and are not remarkable for scrupulous sentiments of delicacy, were so displeased with her appearance, they made a lane for her entrance, and expelled the modern Eve from the Elisian fields, not with a "flaming sword of wrath," but with hisses softly uttered, and by tokens of disapprobation.—She tells her friends that her cabinet is crowded with letters of the most impassioned love, from persons of the first fame, distinction and opulence. In her parties, when conversation begins to pause, she introduces some of these melting epistles, which she is said to read with a bewitching pathos, and never fails to clothe the fond recital by expressions of the tenderest pity for the sufferings of their ill starred authors.

She has declared that some of her lovers equal the Belvidere Apollo; but that she has never seen that being who was perfect enough to be entitled to the possession of her affections. Do not smile; Madame R. is a disciple of Diana—even slander pays incessant homage to her chastity.

Rumor has whispered in every corner of Paris, that her husband is *only* admitted to the honor of supplying the finances of her splendid and costly establishment.

Madame R. has not yet produced any of the beautiful and elegant arguments of Cornelia to disprove the strange assertion of the sights of Paris, and which, after what has been just mentioned, may be justly considered, in (or out of France) as a great curiosity, is fitted up in a style of considerable taste and magnificence.

The bed upon which this *charming mate* reposes, is a superb sofa raised upon a pedestal, the ascent to which is by a flight of cedar steps: on each side are altars, on which are placed Herculanean vases of flowers, and a large antique lamp of gold; the back of the bed is formed by an immense pier glass; and the curtains, which are of the most costly muslin, festooned with golden tassels, descend in beautiful drapery from a floral crown of gold. It is said that the late emperor of Russia, after the laborious and successful diplomatic intrigues of Mess. Talleyrand, Sieyes and a certain lady, became enamored by description with the immaculate goddess of Mont Blanc; and that he sent confidential commissioners to Paris, to report her daily dress, and to order copies of her furniture.

The story may be believed, when the hero of it was well known to be fully qualified for one of the deepest dungeons of a mad-house. I hope for the sake of society and the repose of the world, that the rest of Madame R's. admirers have not united to their passion the bewildered imagination which fatally distinguished and finally closed the career of her imperial lover.

Copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral Thornborough, to William Marsden, Esquire, dated on board his majesty's ship Defence, off the Texel, the 7th April.

SIR—You will be pleased to acquaint their lordships that I detained and have since liberated the purser, pilot, and the captain's servant, of the Dutch national brig Atalante, captured by the Scorpion and Beaver sloops: and that I charged the latter with the effects of his master to be delivered to Admiral Killkert, for the benefit of his relations: and availed myself of the opportunity of writing to the Admiral, a copy of which I herewith inclose for their perusal, and which I trust will meet with their approbation. I am, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD THORNBOROUGH.

His majesty's ship Defence, off the Texel, April 4.

SIR—The chance of war having put into our possession the Atalante, Dutch national brig, and being desirous of paying every attention to the memory of captain Carp, her commander, who gallantly fell at his post, in the defence of the ship entrusted to his care, I have sent his servant to you with his effects. The English not considering persons serving on board ships of war in civil capacities, as liable to be made prisoners, I have liberated and sent on shore the purser and pilot, that were taken on board the Atalante, and have charged the former with the delivery of this letter to you. I feel great concern at having been under the necessity of sending the surgeon and wounded men belonging to the brig, to England: the dictates of humanity would have induced me to send them to the Helder, could I have been assured that my flag of truce would have been respected, and the officers permitted to return which has ever been the custom with civilized powers at war, until the last summer, when an English officer, going to Helvoet under a flag of truce, was detained and sent prisoner into France. Enclosed I have sent an inventory of captain Carp's effects.

(Signed) EDWARD THORNBOROUGH,
Rear Admiral of the Blue, and commander of his Britannic majesty's cruizers off the Texel.

Rear Admiral Killkert, commander of the Batavian ships in the Texel.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

THE LAY PREACHER.

"And Ittai answered the king, and said, as the Lord liveth, and as my lord the king liveth, surely in what place my lord the king shall be, whether in death or life, even there also will thy servant be."

The book of Samuel is crowded with interesting narratives. The story of the artifice and defection of Absalom is full of incident, and exhibits a forcible moral. The clergy have ever found, in his revolt and its consequences, a copious theme for grave remark and pious meditation. Sterne, whose pen was a pencil, has grouped king David and his attendants in consternation and sorrow, flying over the brook of Cedron towards the way of the wilderness. The Lay Preacher humbly gleaning after such labourers, has picked up one incident picturesque, pathetic, honourable to humanity. A portrait, that has such features, merits an exhibition. From the Cabinet of the Bible then let it be produced; and if placed in a good light, the rude man as well as the connoisseur, will style it enchanting.

As a cover for fraud or violence, religious perhaps, more frequently than political pretexts, have been employed by the hypocrites of every age.—Absalom was too cunning an impostor not to know that a shew of piety would be highly operative with his father David. Anxious to set up the standard of rebellion in Hebron, a city of malcontents, the royal revolter prays that he might be permitted to go thither to pay his vows. The credulous king consents. Absalom is attended with the usual croud, studious of change and confusion. Some of those counsellors, in whose loyalty the king probably reposed entire confidence, abandon their duty and their sovereign, and follow the fortunes of the usurper. The dark plot thickens. The conspirators increase. The mournful tidings of a son's criminality reach at length the afflicted sire. The baleful cry of treason rung in the palace. The perturbated king urges the necessity of flight. He and his household accordingly secede from the city. Interesting fugitives! You were not the victims of common fear, you were not a disordered rout on the retreat from a chasing conqueror, you were kind companions, and fellow mourners, and, as you ascended together the step of Mount Olivet, let fall 'kindly drops, which pity had engendered."

Though it might be expected that those, immediately about the person of David, whose affections he could easily engage, or whose obedience he could sternly require, would be the partners of his flight, yet in such a dubious hour, the strangers at Jerusalem, the wealthy, the politic, the timid would keep aloof, till more tranquil times should come round again.

But Ittai, the Gittite, had such a warm heart, that he never balanced in his cautious head, the pros and cons of this selfish philosophy.

This man did not linger a moment on the bank of the brook to consider the hazard he ran, or the probability that he should lose his head, if Absalom's banners proved victorious. The time serving Shimei made many a sylogism in this prudent logic; Ittai's process of reasoning was more summary; for 'he passed over, and all his men, and all the little ones that were with him."

Though a kingdom and a child's affections were fast fading away before the sight of David, and we might easily suppose him absorbed in his calamities, he was not so sunken in the trance of woe, not to remark the prompt fidelity of Ittai. But such zeal, at such a season, and from such a quarter, appeared enigmatical—"Wherefore goest thou also with us? For thou art a stranger and also an exile.—Whereas thou camest but yesterday. Should I this day make thee go up and down with us? Seeing I go whither I may. Return thou and take back thy brethren: Mercy and truth be with thee."

Dr. Campbell censures the paraphrastical style, and the Lay Preacher is averse to verbosity. The above address of the king is so tersely expressed that a little expansion, though diminishing the force, may add to the perspicuity of the passage.

Is it possible, Ittai, that you are one of my unfortunate associates? How can you leave the delights of a city for the way of the wilderness, and prefer danger with me to future honours with Absalom? You are a stranger, how carest thou then for Jerusalem? You have been an exile, whence then thy nationality? Return, good, but deluded man; why shouldest thou wander with David and tempt perdition? I am here desolate and despised; soon, perhaps, to perish by the steel, or, still sharper, the ingratitude of a child. I desperately fly, I know not where. But let not thy rash loyalty trace my perplexed paths. For thy zeal receive my heart. But leave me, and make thy peace with the usurper. May mercy plead with him thy forgiveness. May truth attest thy virtue.

To so noble a friend and faithful follower such a remonstrance would add constancy.—Tell Ittai of danger and he half unsheathes his sword. He prefers hazardous allegiance, to criminal submission, and would rather, with bare and bleeding feet, go up the ascent of Olivet, than be captain of the host at seditious Hebron.

Survey, my readers, this grand historical picture, designed by a great master—a prophet. It is more glowing than the canvas of Rubens, more sublime than the cartoons of Raphael.—It is the portrait of a friend in adversity.

NEW-YORK, May 31.

"We this morning received a letter from Oporto, April 12, of which the following is an extract:—

"I am sorry to inform you of the loss of 40 sail of the West-Indies fleet. They sailed from Cork on the 24th March for the West-Indies, consisting of 71 sail, under convoy of the Apollo, and Carysfort frigates. The Apollo, being ahead of the fleet on the 2d inst. at 4 o'clock in the morning, struck on a sand bank, about a mile from the shore, 15 leagues south of this port, and 30 sail of the merchantmen also went ashore. About 400 dead bodies was found on the beach. The Appollo had on board 237 men, only 123 of whom were saved. Captain Dixon, her commander, drowned himself. I have on board my ship a seaman who belonged to the Peggy of Glasgow, who joined the fleet at Cork—he says 14 Glasgow ships joined the fleet, and that 12 of them were lost.

"Yesterday we had advices from Vigo. The Spanish government has positively prohibited the French from carrying in prizes, selling or condemning them in Spanish ports. And that the French have demanded a large sum from the Spanish government, which they have refused to give."

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

We lately published Talleyrand's circular letter to the diplomatic characters at Paris, with the answer of Mr. Livingston. The following further letters are translated from the Paris papers received at the office of the Morning Chronicle.

Reply of the Minister of Foreign Relation of the Italian Republic.

PARIS, 29th March 1804.

"CITIZEN MINISTER,

"I have received the letter your excellency has done me the honor to write, and which was accompanied by a copy of the report of the Grand Judge on the vile and wretched intrigues of his Britannic Majesty's minister at the court of Munich.

"The First Consul is also the President, the supreme chief of the Italian Republic. It owes to him its existence, its constitution, all that it enjoys, all that it anticipates. Can it then be less affected than France, by the discovery of the horrible conspiracy against him? Already the tribunals, the administrative bodies, the generals, the troops, the ministers, have expressed to him the grief, the indignation with which they are penetrated, and to their voice will be added that of every individual who has the opportunity of being heard by him.

"It is doubtless as it is impossible to add to these sentiments as it is to the respect, the affection that fills all hearts, still I think it important to circulate the letter that you have done me the honor to communicate, and it is with this view, that I hasten to transmit several copies to Milan. In making more thoroughly known the common enemy we have to combat and against whom the troops of our republic have already marched, they will more strongly, learn to detect them. Oh! who, but must detest a government, that blushes not to employ corruption, seduction, bribery, assassination, as legitimate expedients of policy, and who prostitute that character which is held most respectable and most sacred to frame plots the most criminal and the most infamous!

"For myself, who have equally the honor to be ranked among the ministers of the august chief, in both states; who in that capacity enjoy some share of his confidence, and have access to discover his rare and admirable qualities; how can I be otherways than affected by that which touches his person! the sentiments I feel on this occasion, are in unison with the boundless respect and devoted attachment I owe him.

Accept, Citizen Minister, the assurance of my greatest consideration.

(Signed) F. MARESCALCHI.

Reply from the Minister of the Elector of Hesse.

PARIS, March 28, 1804.

SIR,—Every man who is clothed with a public character, must feel indignant at any one who dares to blemish that sacred character.—Such, Sir, was the emotion that seized me in reading the articles your excellency had the goodness to communicate on the 3d Germinal.

I have not been slow in transmitting them to the Elector my master; and though I have not yet received the declaration of his sentiments, I hesitate, to declare they will conform to those principles of honor and loyalty of which he makes profession, to the sincere interest he takes in the republic, and to the attachment he bears to its august chief.

For myself, Sir, I shall esteem myself happy in an opportunity to warrant, by my frank and loyal conduct, the opinion that the First Consul deigns to manifest; for I only desire to merit the respect of the government to which I am sent, and the approbation of the sovereign I have the honor to represent.

I intreat that your excellency will express these my sentiments to the First Consul, and accept the assurance of my highest consideration.

LE BARON DE MALLBOURG.
Envoye extraordinaire, Ministre plenipotentiaire de S. A. S. E. Elector de Hesse.

Reply of the Minister from Malta.

PARIS, March 25, 1804.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's letter of the 3d Germinal, with the copy of the report presented to the First Consul by the Grand Judge, of a conspiracy carried on in France by Mr. Drake, minister of his Britannic majesty, at the court of Munich. I shall immediately communicate them to S. A. E. the Grand Master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. His attachment, his profound devotion, as also that of the whole order over which he presides to the interests of France, and to the august person of the First Consul, cannot but inspire him with all the horror that so odious a plot deserves.

Accept, Sir, the homage of the high consideration, with which I have the honor to be, your excellency's most humble and obedient servant.

The Bailli DE FERRETE,
Ministre plenipotentiaire de S. A. E.
Le Grand Maitre de Malte.

Reply of the Minister at Wurtemburg.

PARIS, 26th March, 1804.

CITIZEN MINISTER,

I acknowledge very gratefully the mark of confidence, which your excellency has had the goodness to shew me. I have instantly transmitted all the articles, to the Elector my Master, who, sincerely attached to the august person that governs France, will take the most lively interest in every thing that regards the sublime chief of a great nation. I am equally sensible of the justice the First Consul renders to the members of the corps diplomatic, who have the honor to reside near him.

In as much as the privileges appertaining to the representatives of a government ought to be respected, and in as much as he claims with justice his inviolability; in the same degree, should he become culpable and contemptible, in the eyes of the universe, if he ever so far forgets himself, as to permit actions contrary to all laws divine and human, which render him unworthy of his eminent station.

Allow me Citizen Minister, to add the strong expression of my ardent wishes for the preservation of the life of the First Consul, so valuable to France and to all Europe. Accept also the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) THE BARON DE STEUBE,
Minister Plenipotentiary from Wurtemburg.

June 2.

Captain Dawson, from Guadaloupe, informs us, that the embargo, which had been laid on all vessels in the several ports of the island, was taken off on the first of May; and that the blockade of Martinique continued. Soon after his sailing, the Egalite, one of the vessels employed in the blockade, passed him without molestation.

Capt. D. further informs us, that the British ship Kingsmill, from Liverpool, for Antigua, had been captured by the French privateer Bonaparte, and the captain killed in the engagement. One half her cargo sold for 900,000 livres.

A British packet, bound homeward, from the West-Indies, has been captured by the privateer General La Neuf, and sent into Point Petre.

RAN away on Friday the first of June, from Rocky Mills, AARON, a bright mulatto fellow, about five feet six inches high, well made and of a genteel appearance, rather fleshy, has a good countenance, is a mild spoken fellow, and when strictly interrogated is apt to be confused; he is about 22 years of age, can read very well, write a little, and reads writing better than his color generally do.—He took with him a large dark bay horse, about 14 years old, with a small star and some saddle spots. HARVEY, also a light mulatto, about five feet five inches high, slender made, a little knock knee'd, is a smart lively fellow, about eighteen years of age, has full black eyes, a bold look, and speaks with confidence, generally complaisant and well behaved in his manner. He took with him a bright bay mare, about four feet ten or eleven inches high, some white on one side of her neck, occasioned by the collar, and saddle spots on her back, is about twelve years old. They took with them several changes of clothing, among which were a glaz'd hat with a gold band and a common hat, a superfine snuff colored broadcloth coat, a dark blue ditto, a buff colored cassimere waistcoat and breeches, almost new, a pair of new purple and white clouded nankeen breeches, one silk and cotton vest, purple striped silk stockings and cotton ditto, with other things which cannot be described. The first mentioned had a short round coat of corduroy with green cuffs and cape, swansdown vest, pantaloons of nankeen, purple and yellow striped—cotton socks—bootees foxed—spurs—a short coat, same as the pantaloons—a black silk vest—a new Osnaburgs shirt—two India cotton ditto, and one pair of stockings, with light blue spots. It is expected they will make for Philadelphia, and endeavor to pass for free people, having in their possession, letters and a bundle directed to the care of Jaspee Moylan, Esq. of that city. Any person that will apprehend and secure in any jail, the above slaves, so that I get them again, or will bring them to this place, shall be liberally rewarded, by

John Thompson Swan.

N. B. A dark mulatto woman, wife to Aaron, belonging to Mr. Thomas Richardson, living in Hanover, went off with them. She is of low stature, and has a down look, about 17 or 18 years of age, has been bred to house business, and was well supplied with clothes, all of which, it is believed, she took with her. A liberal reward will be paid on delivery of her, to Thomas Richardson, near the Rocky Mills, in Hanover county, or to Robert Pollard, of Richmond.

All all persons are forewarned from harbouring or carrying off the said slaves. J. T. S.

Rocky Mills, 5th June, 1804. tf.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the jail of Hanover county, on the 10th May, 1804, a NEGRO GIRL, who calls herself NANCY, and says that she is the property of Robert Carter, of King William. The said Girl is about 18 years of age, 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high; had on when brought to jail, a red flannel coat; dark complexion. The owner, whoever he may be, is desired to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be sold as the law directs.

Peter Mason.

June 6th, 1804. 12w3w

SALES AT AUCTION.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the 18th inst.

A likely Mulatto Fellow,

ABOUT 21 or 22 years of age. Sixty days credit will be allowed, by giving Bond with approved security.

PROSSER & MONCURE, v. m.

STATE PAPER.

CARLSRUHE, March 17.

Our Gazette of this day contains the following article.

"Last night about midnight, between 12 and 1500 French, both cavalry and infantry troops, passed the Rhine, under the command of Gen. Leval, and first arrested the Post-Master here, Tridant.

March 20.

The following Electorial ordinance is published in our Gazette of this day.

"His most serene Electorial highness, immediately after the re-establishment of peace between the German Empire and the French republic, issued an ordinance for his ancient possessions, declaring in the most precise and positive terms, that no farther residence in his territory could be granted to any persons who emigrated or had been deported from the French republic. The war which afterwards ensued having occasioned these persons again to return into the country, his serene Electorial highness availed himself of the first favorable moment to order their removal, under the date of the 20th of June, 1799. The renewal of peace again brought back into the country many of those persons who had served in the army of the Prince of Conde, and his serene electorial highness saw himself obliged to issue a new ordinance, which still subsists, according to which no Frenchman who has served in the army of the Prince of Conde, nor no French emigrant in general, can have permission to reside in the country in any manner than it is enjoyed by every foreigner who passes through it, unless he had obtained this permission before the peace. From the operation of this ordinance, his serene electoral highness has only excepted, by particular and express resolutions, such persons as could prove, by authentic documents, that they obtained their erasure from the list of emigrants, or that they expected to obtain it very soon, who in consequence were justified in preferring a residence in the neighbourhood of France to any other, and who, on the other hand, might be considered as giving no cause of inquietude to the French government. Nothing disagreeable or prejudicial having hitherto resulted to the French government from these particular permissions, his electorial highness has thought proper, in consequence of the acquisitions of new territory which we made in Dec. 1802, to suffer all foreigners in general and the French emigrants in particular, who were then in the country, to enjoy tacitly the residence which had been permitted them by the former governments; but at the same time he was firmly resolved to put an end to this connivance conformable to the first article of the treaty of Luneville, as soon as he should learn with certainty that the residence of any of these persons might become suspicious to the French government, and thereby dangerous to the tranquility of the empire. The French government have since required his serene electoral highness to arrest certain emigrants accused of being accomplices in a conspiracy against the constitution of the state, and having, at the same time suddenly sent a military detatchment to seize these individuals, the case is arrived when his serene electoral highness must consider the French emigrants in his territory as dangerous to the tranquility of the empire in general, and an object of suspicion to the French government; and he in consequence finds it necessary to renew, in all its latitude, the former ordiuance, which forbids the French emigrants to reside in his territory, by extending it to all his old and new possessions; and at the same time referring to it all the unlimited or limitted permissions of residence which may have been granted to the French emigrants by the former or present governments in such a manner, that all those who cannot immediately certify, in due form, that they have obtained their erasure from the list of emigrants, and have made submission to the present government of France, shall immediately quit the country: or if they will not depart voluntarily shall be sent out of the electorial states within the space of 72 hours; and that with respect to those who think they are able to shew a claim to a further residence, a list of them must be sent, accompanied with a copy of their pretensions, to his serene electorial highness, who will finally decide whether the permission of residence shall be continued to them, or whether they shall in like manner be sent away. All superior and under bailiffs, all presidents of communes, and all officers of police, shall be reasonably answerable for the strict execution of this ordinance.

"Given in our electorial Privy Council."

MINISTRY OF THE GRAND JUDGE.

LIST OF THE BRIGANDS ARMED BY THE BRITISH MINISTER TO ATTACK THE LIFE OF THE FIRST CONSUL.

First Landing on the 21st August, at the foot of the Cliff de Beville, from an English cutter, Capt. Thos. Wright.

1, Georges, Ex-Chief of the Brigands.—2, Villeneuve.—3, Lahay St. Hilaire.—4, Quered, called Courson, arrested on the 11th October, in the Rue de Rochechouant.—5, La Bonte, called Kercher, his real name is Breche.—6, Picot, called La Petit, arrested the 7th February, Rue de Bacq. 7, Froche, the son arrested at Eu on the 1st February.—8, Jean Marie, under the name of Lemaire, confidential clerk of Georges.

Second Landing at the same place in the beginning of December, from an English vessel of the Royal Navy, Capt. Thos. Wright.

1, Jean Marie, the same as before.—2, Coster, called St. Victor, one of the accomplices of the 3d Nivose, arrested on the 8th February, in the rue Xaintonge.—3, Armand Polignac, arrested in the rue St. Enie 28th Feb.—4, Jean Louis.—5, Lemercier.—6, Tamerlan.—7, Lelan, called Brutus. 8.—Pierre Jean.

Third landing on the 16th January, from an English cutter, Capt. Thos. Wright.

1. Jean Marie.—The same as in the preceding debarkations, constantly returning to England to bring the other brigands.—2. Pichegru, Charles, Ex-General, arrested at Paris the 27th Feb.—3. Lajolais, Ex General, under the name of Frederick and Deville, sent to London in November last by Moreau to Pichegru: upon his return to Paris he was the go-between, between Moreau and Pichegru. Arrested at Paris 14th Feb.—4. Ruzilon, known among the brigands by the name of Gros Major. Arrested at Paris the 5th March.—5. Jules Polignac, second son of the Duke of that name, arrested on the 3d of March.—6. Rochelle, called Rochetta Brun, and Richemont, arrested on the 5th of March.—7. Armaud Gaillard, of Rouen.

Accomplices who did not land at Beville; some have been in France for several years, others landed in Brittany, and were to recruit Brigands there, to send them to Paris:—

1. Gaillard Rioul, of Rouen, known by the names of St. Vincent, Houvel and Duval.—2. Demol de Grissolles, concealed at Paris, where he waited for Georges; he went in a coach on the 1st of Sept. to St. Leu, and brought him to Paris, arrived on the 10th of November on the Boulevard Italien. 3. Bouvet de Lozier, one of the principal confidants of Georges, charged to procure him lodgings at Paris, and the environs. 4. Abraham August Charles d'Hosier. 5. Reuben Lagmoudiere, who came from Rennes to join the assassins; arrested on the 7th Feb. in one of the houses of Ban rue de Bagy. 6. Barbon Mllabry, called Barco. 7. Roger, called Loiseau, came from England by way of Brittany, went to Paris with a forged passport from Rennes; arrested in Rue Saintonge, on the 8th February. 8. Herve, shoemaker at Rennes. 9. Merelle of St. Paers, a subaltern assassin, arrested on the 7th February. 10. Noel Ducorps, commissary of the Brigands, arrested at Aumale on the 28th January. 11. Louis Ducorps, his son, an Ex-Chouan, and robber of diligencies. 12. The Ex-Marquis of Riviere, the confidant of the Count D'Artois. The Portrait of that Prince was found upon him, with this inscription—"Given by the Count d'Artois to his faithful Aid-de-Camp de Riviere, for the perilous journeys taken in his service." Arrested on the 3d of March. The names of 17 others are given, but they are of no note.

30. Moreau, General, had an understanding with the enemies of the state; communicated with Pichegru; sent to London, even since the war, to confer with the enemies, through the medium of Pichegru; held communications with Georges, through Fresniere and Villeneuve—since Pichegru's arrival at Paris, he saw him several times. Once Pichegru was in company with Georges, Moreau communicated with Pichegru through Rolland, Lajollais, and Fresniere. Arrested on the 14th February.

31. Fresniere, Private Secretary to Moreau, communicated with Georges, through Villeneuve, principal confidant of Pichegru, and brought Pichegru several times to Moreau. He is fled.—32. Laborie, general instigator and adviser of Moreau. He is fled.—33. Badouville, former Aid-de-Camp to Pichegru, spy upon our armies, correspondent of Wicktam, agent of Pichegru arrived at Paris as soon as he knew Pichegru was there. Arrested on the 3d March.—34. The Abbe David, charged with tying the first knot of all this plot, arrested on the 6th Dec. last year, as he was going to London to Pichegru. Brought to the Temple on the 13th Dec. 35, 36, 37, 38. Victor Couchery, Roland, arrested on the 14th February; Freche, sen. arrested on the 3d Feb. and Monnier, arrested on the 5th February.

The Grand Judge,
(Signed) REGNIER.

DUNKIRK, 7th Germinal.

The sub-prefect of this town has just addressed to the mayors within his jurisdiction, a circular letter couched in these terms:

"Citizen mayor, my arrete of the 23d of last Ventose, informed you of the perfidious project of England to introduce the plague upon the French territory, by causing to be thrown upon our coast, bales of cotton or wool infected with that epidemical disorder. This infamous project has just been realized: five bales have been cast ashore in the bay of Etaples, near Boulogne. You will find underneath, the order of the day of the army, of the 30th Ventose, which confirms the perfidy."

GENERAL STAFF—*Order of the day.*—The general in chief Souit, has just announced to the general in chief of the camp of Bruges, that the English have at length begun to execute their infernal project of casting upon our coast, bales of cotton infected with the plague, which they had sent for from the Levant. Five of those bales have been thrown into the bay of Estaples by English embarkations, under the protection of a frigate and two corvettes. Every precaution having been taken to prevent any communication with these objects, they were set fire to, upon its being ascertained that they contained pestilential miasms. That the English government, which imagined the *infernal machine* of the 3d Nivose and all other assassinations against the First Consul, should have conceived such an atrocity, hitherto unexampled among nations, is not surprising; but that it should have found English soldiers and officers to execute such a project, must still astonish every person not totally callous to the dictates of honor. The time is drawing near, when we shall take full vengeance of so many atrocities and perfidious schemes. It cannot be too earnestly recommended to all the ports on the coast, from Breekens to Calais, to pay the strictest attention to the order of the day, of the 23d of this month, which shall be read over at the head of each company for four days successively, and the execution of which is particularly recommended to the generals, commanding upon the coast: they shall desire curates and mayors to communicate the projects and attempts of the English to the inhabitants: the former from the pulpit, and the latter by publication.

(Signed) MATHIEU DUMAS,
The Chief of the General Staff.

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

Extraordinary Case.

The following circumstance is so extraordinary, that notwithstanding it took place some time since, we think it merits a place here; especially as we can vouch for the truth of it.

A Mr. Thompson, familiarly called Johnny Thompson, of Sherborne, was, in the paroxysm of a violent fever, attended by two nurses; but though raving in delirium, he, about two o'clock one morning, conceived the idea of escaping from his attendants; and observing them dose a little, he stole softly from his bed, let himself out of the house without disturbing any one, ran somewhat more than two hundred yards, when he raised the cover of a well full twenty five yards deep, and plunged himself to the bottom. The water was so high as to require him to elevate himself a little on tip-toe to prevent its entering into his mouth, and in that situation he remained for three hours, although soon missed, and the neighbourhood searched in vain. About five o'clock, the farmer's servant coming to the well to draw water, had lowered the bucket but a few feet, when Johnny cried out—"*So, thou meanest to dash my bruins out with the bucket, I do see.*" Sure enough, down ran the bucket, and the man ran away trembling to his master, and solemnly declaring that the devil was in the well, while Johnny received the bucket on his left arm, which was severely bruised by it. The master dressed himself immediately, and ran to the spot, called out, "*who is in the well?*"—"*Why, 'tis I,*" said the poor patient. "*I! Lord have mercy upon us! It is the devil sure enough, Thomas, I do think—speak, in the name of the Father, be you satan or ghost?*" said the farmer—"*No, I be no satan, nor no ghost: I be honest Johnny Thompson.*" But though he could answer so collectedly, they could not prevail on Johnny to get into the bucket; consequently were obliged to procure a ladder and drag him from the well.—He was carried home, and very soon fell into a sound sleep, from which he awaked perfectly free from fever; recovered his strength very fast, and is now alive and well.

East-Indies.

Inhabitants of mountains in the Northern Parts of the hither Peninsula, the Mahrattas, from climate, situation, pursuit, and exercise, are much more hardy than their countrymen in the plains of Bengal and the two coasts, or even than the mountaineers in more southern latitudes, near Cape Comorin.—Instead of the sedentary professions of the Gentoos of the plains, and within the Torrid Zone, they chiefly follow active occupations in the open air. The greater part of them are farmers, shepherds, or huntsmen: almost all are addicted, like their northern neighbours, the Tartars, to an excursive and adventurous life. Among the natives of India they are accounted pre-eminent in courage, activity, and warlike enterprize. The Gentoo institutions operate here with less mixtures of Mahometanism, or any other foreign doctrines, than in other parts of India. In the Hindoo system, there is something of a patriarchal cast, that induces the rest of the people to look on their Rajah, or Chieftian, as a father, whom it is their duty to obey, to support, to defend, and assist at all hazards, in whatever case he may be engaged.—The Chieftian treats his subjects as friends and children. This spur of affection animates and invigorates the native courage of these gallant mountaineers: they go forth to meet its enemies, as they would the enemies of their father, or even the enemies of their Bramins, or their God. To any one who knows the early history of Scotland, and the feuds of the clans fighting for their chiefs, it will not be difficult to comprehend the sentiments of a Mahratta fighting for a Scindia.

While these institutions, opinions, and sentiments, foster and prompt the native courage of the Indian Highlanders, recent incidents and causes have concurred to superadd discipline and skill, to intrepidity and enthusiasm. Though radically hostile to all Europeans, whom, in common with other Indians, they regard as interlopers, they, from circumstances and policy, have frequently joined Europeans in war, learned the use of artillery, and other belligerent arts, from the most competent masters. When jealous of the Princes of Mysore, they joined the British; though not very efficient allies, they did not fail to obtain a considerable portion of our warlike skill. By the destruction of Tippoo Saib, freed from their most urgent danger, they reverted to their jealousy and hatred of the chief European Masters, of India. French emissaries were not wanting to inflame their rancour against Britain; and many officers, both of France and Germany, now guide and conduct their military movements; so that instead of Indian Warriors, combating like their forefathers, whom Europeans could so easily vanquish, the Mahrattas are now really Sepoys, or natives of India, meeting Europeans with European skill and discipline, and in a climate and country more favourable to their exertions than to the exertions of men inured to colder latitudes. From all these circumstances we should apprehend, that unless their late defeat has struck the Mahrattas with a panic that will paralyse their future exertions, there may be still some difficulty in effecting their subjugation.

KING OF ENGLAND.

In a late London paper we find the following article, if it may be considered entitled to any reliance, it would seem to indicate, that the prospect of his majesty's perfectly recovering his capacity for business, is involved in considerable doubt.

— *(Phil. paper.)*

"There has been a report very gennerally current for these four days past, that some measure was in contemplation, the object of which was to relieve his majesty from the harrassing details of business—a thing which indeed has long been considered desirable. So general was this belief, that many expected a message to parliament last night, and we are much mistaken if the report did not originate in the ministerial circles. It is probable that Ministers see such difficulty and delicacy in this affair, that they are afraid to venture to propose it, however necessary it is become."

Another London paper quoting the above gives the following remarks.

"Our readers will readily believe, that we do not copy this paragraph from any approbation of its tendency. On the contrary, we can scarcely conceive a greater impropriety, to say the least of it, than to intimate that it is become "necessary," or "desirable," to "relieve his Majesty from the harrassing details of business," before the Sovereign himself has expressed a desire to be relieved."

THE Public have observed in the Virginia Gazette of the 30th ult. that Mr. Tucker has made a total revocation of the affidavit sworn to by him with respect to his not having delivered to me the certificate of the non-existence of four hogsheads of Tobacco at West-Hill Ware-house in the town of Petersburg. I do acknowledge that the recantation of Mr. Tucker is to me entirely satisfactory, and from the candor and sincerity exhibited through the whole, I am persuaded that his error originated from forgetfulness, and not from design.

In the publication by Willis Wills in the Virginia Gazette of the 19th ult. he has charged me with having committed a *palpable forgery*. From an inspection of the publication made by Mr. Thomas Norvell of Richmond, relative to this subject, it will be seen that a conversation had taken place between Mr. Norvell and Willis Wills, touching this business, previous to the publication by Wills; and that Wills in the course of that conversation, did observe to Mr. Norvell, that the signature of the affidavit furnished him by Mr. Tucker resembled so much the certificate sworn to by me, as to leave great room to doubt whether they were not written by the same person. Is not this then a circumstance which shews plainly, that Willis Wills did suppose that the certificate was the hand writing of Mr. Tucker; yet, notwithstanding he did believe this to be the case, still his malignant and diabolical spirit, counteracting the very sentiments of his own mind, prompted him on to the wicked resolution of injuring my character and reputation by charging me with the commission of an act, at the very idea of which, every honest man would shudder. By this time Willis Wills has found himself no doubt very *disagreeably* mistaken, inasmuch as he discovers that he is entirely bereft of every possible chance or opportunity of doing me that injury, which the black malice of his vitiated heart had contemplated. I do now demand of Willis Wills, that he immediately make a public revocation of all and every charge, or intimation of charge, against me, contained in his said publication. If he denies to do this, the consequences to him may be more serious than he first imagined would grow out of this business.

GEORGE P. KING.

June 3d, 1804.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

LYING in the North Garden, in Albemarle county, containing one thousand acres, adjoining the lands of Stephen Moore, William Wood, and the late William Cole, dec. within eighteen miles of Warren, and the same distance of Milton.—There is on this land a new Barn, 48 by 24 feet, a good Overseer's House, & houses for the accommodation of fifteen or twenty Negroes—The overseer's house, with a little expence may be rendered very comfortable for a small family. About half the land is cleared, and the greater part of which is in good order for cultivation, and a considerable part of it fresh and well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.

Any person inclined to purchase, by application to the overseer on the premises, will be shewn the land. The terms of sale will be one fourth part of the purchase money paid on the 1st day of June, 1805, and the balance in three equal annual payments from that day, each instalment to carry interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid.—Bond with approved security, together with a deed of trust on the land, will be required of the purchaser, to secure the payment. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living at Scotch-Town, in Hanover county.

If the above land is not sold before, it will be offered at PUBLIC SALE to the highest bidder, on the terms before mentioned, on the 23d day of August next, if fair—if not, the next fair day. In either case, the purchaser will have leave to seed wheat as soon after that time as he may choose—and may be furnished with the crop of corn, &c. that may be made on the plantation this year, say from two to three hundred barrels.

John M. Sheppard.

Scotch Town, May 30, 1804. t23.4.

The Subscriber

Has just received from Philadelphia and New-York, the following

GOODS,

Which will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or approved Acceptances at 60 or 90 days:

Muscovado Sugar and green Coffee, of a superior quality.
Double and single refined Loaf Sugar.
Old Antigua, Jamaica & and W. I. Rum.
Cogniac and Apple Brandy.
Hollands Gin.
Caldwell Frasure & Co's. superfine Chocolate.
Dixon's Mustard in boxes of 6 doz.
Pepper, Ginger, Pimento and Nutmegs.
Mace and Cloves.
Fresh Oil, Olives and Capers.
Martinique, Noyau and French Cordials.
Box Raisins and soft shell Almonds.
Copperas, Madder, Allum, Brimstone, and ground Ginger, in small kegs.
Logwood Turkey Cotton.
Spanish and Bengal Indigo.
New-York Candles and Soap.
Dutch Cafes with plain and gilt Bottles.
Sherry Wine, of a superior quality.
London Bill Madeira, warranted 4 & 7 years old.
China Bowls from pint to six quarts.
Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers.
Cut & plain Lemonades.
Cut Jelly Glasses.
Salvers, half pint, quart, half gallon and gallon Tumblers.
Gunpowder, Imperial & Young Hyson Teas.
Patent Shot, assorted.
Hamilton & Son, and Thomas Leiper's Snuff.
Patent night Lamps.
Writing and Wrapping Paper.
Spelling Books & Primmers.
Sole Leather and Calf Skins.

Also, received from Bristol, by the ship Olive Branch,

Earthen and Stone Ware, in crates. ‖ *Double Gloucester and Brick Cheese.*

JAMES FISHER.

Richmond, June 1st, 1804. 6t.

To Rent,

And possession given immediately,

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated DWELLING-HOUSE, with two Kitchens and Smoke-House, on the street leading from Shockoe Creek to the Canal Basin, and adjoining the lot and dwelling-house of Mr. William Mitchell.

Also, to rent, two BRICK TENEMENTS, on the street leading to Col. Mayo's Bridge, which will be very convenient for wholesale and commission merchants. Possession of these two Tenements will be given when finished, which is supposed will be in all next month. The terms will be made known by

JAMES INNES.

Richmond, June 7th, 1804.

4439 Acres of valuable

L A N D,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

For Sale,

A VERY valuable tract of *LAND*, in Frederick county, Virginia, bordering with rich low ground, on the Shenandoah river, just above Berry's Ferry.

This land may be purchased all together, or in small parcels from 50 to 250 acres. The terms of payment are, one fourth on the first of January next, when possession will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry interest from that day: approved security will be required. Apply to the subscriber, who will be in Frederick, the months of May and October next—the intermediate time in Amherst county.

Thomas Massie.

March 19th, 1804. 3m.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes:
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens.
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muslins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats.
Cotton, Cassimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

Scheme of a

LOTTERY,

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

				Dollars.
1	Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,			20,000
1	do.			10,000
1	do.			5,000
5	do.	of 1,000	make	5,000
6	do.	of 500	——	3,000
10	do.	of 200	——	2,000
20	do.	of 100	——	2,000
100	do.	of 50	——	5,000
250	do.	of 30	——	7,500
420	do.	of 25	——	10,500
1,500	do.	of 20	——	30,000
3,000	do.	of 15	——	45,000
1	first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,			250
1	do.	after 2,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 3,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 4,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 5,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 6,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 8,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 10,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 12,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 13,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 14,000	do.	1,000
5,325	Prizes,			150,000
9,675	Blanks—not two to a Prize.			
15,000	Tickets at 10 Dollars each,			150,000

N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake of the lottery, with little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

☞ TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have just received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

WHICH are now opening, and will be sold at their usual low prices, for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use, kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

Richard Smyth,

FORMERLY OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he is now settled in New-York, in the

Wine, Liquor and Commission Line,

And offers his services to transact business at that place. He is ready to receive produce of every description, and to make liberal advances, either in cash or by procuring and forwarding such goods as may be required in return; and is now provided with *fire proof* Stores, Cellars and Vaults in a very eligible situation in New-York, for sales and commission.

Richmond, May 4, 1804. tf

MESSRS. *Pickering, Snell*, and two other persons, of the name of *Gale*, supposed to be residents of the state of *South Carolina*, or *Georgia*, who went to *Baltimore*, some time in July or August last, to purchase *Slaves*, are desired to take NOTICE that BEN, who they bought of *Abraham Ware* of *Hartford county* in *Maryland*, is now in the *Jail* of this *city*, as a *Runaway*. He formerly belonged to *Peter Poteet* of *Baltimore*, and afterwards to a Mr. *John Street* of *Hartford county*, who sold him to Mr. WARE. He is stout, active, strong, well looking very black man, of about 26 or 27 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. He says that, in September last, he and about 25 or 30 others were landed out of a schooner, at *Smithfield* on *James River*, and marched by the above persons, into South Carolina and Georgia, and that *Pickering* sold him somewhere about 50 or 60 miles on the other side of the South Carolina line to a farmer of the name of HOLBERT, who owned a mill. He staid but a few days with his new master before he set off to the *Northward*, under the assumed name of *Bob Banfield*. The subscriber has received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore corroborative of the above, and who has known him some years. His owner is requested to come, or send for him, and on producing such credentials as the law requires, will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertisement, by

William Rose.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1804. tf

William M'Cay,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

Main-street—Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and General assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches,

among which are elegant repeating Watches; Ladies' Gold do. Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch Maker's Tools and Materials, &c. He has likewise a few good CLOCKS for sale—all of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

☞ CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the shortest notice.

Richmond, April 14th, 1804. ep8w.

SPRING GOODS.

William Galt

Has received by the ships Little William *and* Fame, *from Liverpool, and the* Robey & Betsey, *from London, an assortment of*

GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on the usual terms.

He has on hand, SUPERFINE FLOUR, of a very superior quality, for family use.

Richmond, May 29th, 1804.

Spring Goods.

WILLIAM TEMPLE,

Has received by the ship Rebecca, from London, and the Yorkshire, from Liverpool,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

G O O D S,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on the usual terms.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

Spring Goods.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Little William*, from Liverpool, and other arrivals from Europe,

Their Spring Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

THEY are also supplied with East and West India Goods; all of which they offer for sale on moderate terms, for Cash, merchantable Produce, or on the usual credit to *punctual* customers.

They continue to receive on *Storage*, and to sell on *Commission*, Flour, Tobacco, and other Country Produce; and flatter themselves their conduct will continue to merit general approbation.

Richmond, May 15th, 1804.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on Sunday the 8th of April, 1804, two Negroes, viz—PHILL and CHLOE his wife. Phill is between 30 and 40 years of age, 5 feet and a half high, of a thin visage, and moderately spare, has thick and pouting lips, looks sullen or angerly, has rather a hoarse and lazy kind of voice or speech, has a scar on his upper lip, and his left arm has been broke. He is of a black complexion, understands ditching, but works slow in consequence of his arm having been broke. Chloe is a large well made woman, and of a brighter complexion, about the same age of Phill, has no mark that I recolleet. These two Negroes were purchased from the estate of Col. John Gordon, dec. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver them to me at Lancaster court-house, or secure them in any jail so that I get them again, or 20 dollars for either.

Leroy Nutt.

April 20, 1804.

TO BE LET,

On building leases, three beautiful, airy and elevated situations for Dwelling Houses. To any gentleman in the mercantile line, or other occupation, who wishes a pleasant and agreeable residence for his family, either of these sites would be truly desirable, as they are contiguous to the scene of active business, while they are at the same time removed from the dust and noise of the city. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

April 23, 1804.

☞ An experienced, sober and attentive GARDENER will hear of an advantageous situation, on application as above.—None of opposite character need apply.

NOTICE,

To the Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

WHEREAS, under the present act of incorporation of this company, the Directors do not conceive themselves at liberty to extend their insurances to Houses, Goods and Household Furniture, against FIRE, and believing it would be greatly to the benefit of the Company to make such insurances: The President and Directors of the said Marine Insurance Company have therefore determined to call a meeting of the said Stockholders, to be held on the second Tuesday in June next, at the Court-House in Alexandria, to consider of a proposition then to be laid before them, of petitioning Congress at their next meeting, to engraft an additional clause on their present charter, authorising them to insure houses, household furniture and goods, wares and merchandize against Fire.

By Order of the President and Directors.

J. B. Nickolls, Secry.

Insurance Office, April 24, 1804.

Form of a Power to Vote by Proxy.

I, ——, do hereby empower —— ——, for me and in my name, to attend a meeting of the Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, to be held in Alexandria aforesaid, on the second Tuesday in June next, and for me, and in my name, to agree or disagree to the proposition of extending Insurance to houses, household furniture, and goods, wares, and merchandize, as shall appear most adviseble.

To be be subscribed by two witnesses.

April 24. ep12w.

To whom it may concern.

HAVING entered into business in the city of New York, and intending to make it the place of my permanent residence, I have thought proper to make and constitute HENRY BANKS, Esq. Attorney at Law, residing in the city of Richmond, agent and attorney in fact, to do, perform, settle and compromise, all matters of account, contract or dispute, if any such there may be, with any person or persons in this commonwealth; which shall be as full effectual and binding upon me, as if the same should be done and transacted by myself.

Richard Smyth.

May 10th, 1804. ep4w.

In consequence of the time it will require to arrange the Books to shew the balances remaining due to the subscribers to the Bank of Virginia, who have not obtained the full number of Shares for which they subscribed, the Commissioners for Richmond think it necessary to inform the concerned, that they expect the Books will be fully arranged by the 11th June, after which time, all to whom balances may remain due, will be paid on application; but it will be necessary that they appear in person, or grant proper authorities to agents for that purpose.

By order of the Board,

E. CARRINGTON, Chairman.

Richmond, 15th May, 1804.

PROPOSALS,

BY JOHN DIXON,

For printing by subscription, a *Periodical Work*, to be entitled—The

VIRGINIA MAGAZINE;

OR

MONTHLY MISCELLANY.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work to contain 68 pages (*Octavo*) monthly, of selected miscellaneous prose, and of original prose also, whenever the exertions of the Editor, and his Assistant, and the communications of correspondents can supply it.

Of improvements and experiments in Agriculture, with which the Editor hopes to be furnished by the Farmers, &c. of this and other states, or to select himself.

Of Debates in Congress.

Of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence.

Of selected Poetry, and original too, whenever good can be procured, and not otherwise.

Of Marriages and Deaths.

Of Prices Current.

II. The work to be printed on good paper, and with a neat type.

III. The price to subscribers to be Four Dollars per annum, one half to be paid on the delivery of the first number, and the balance at the expiration of six months after.

IV. The work to be put to press as soon as 300 subscribers are obtained.

PROSPECTUS.

The utility and rational amusement derivable from well conducted Magazines, probably will not be controverted. They afford an asylum to many fugitive essays, that might otherwise meet with a more rigorous fate than they merit. The brevity of their articles and their longer duration of existence than that of some other periodical publications, hold out an inducement to that indolence, too frequently the attendant of Genius, and to those pressed by the cares of business, to devote an hour or two to their own entertainment, and the pleasure and instruction of the community, while the greater variety of subjects they comprise, gives them a decided superiority over several other works. For they contain something to suit the palate of every one, and may be particularly pleasing and instructive to those who have not the inclination or the leisure to peruse more prolix writings. There are few countries, where a love of reading prevails, and science is regarded, in which Magazines are not numerous and well received. And yet the subscriber thinks he is correct in saying, that not one is published in the respectable state of Virginia. He designs to publish one, principally of a literary complexion, provided he obtains adequate support, in which case he flatters himself, that his exertions will prove fully satisfactory to his patrons. For any reluctance to subscribe, arising from a non-compliance of any persons who may have issued proposals, similar to the foregoing, the subscriber has it only in his power to say, that he pledges his honor to comply with his engagement, if supported by the public.

John Dixon.

☞ Subscriptions received at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.

NOTICE.

THAT a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying for an amendment or repeal of an act passed at their last session, entitled, "An act for improving the navigation of James River."

Richmond, May 28, 1804.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 2442 Acres of Land, lying on Roanoke River, in the county of Mecklenburg, and generally known by the name of the Occoneechee.

The uncommon fertility of this Tract of Land, and its advantageous situation, by which it is convenient to the improving navigation of the River, together with the liberal credit, on which it is to be sold, must make it a very important object to those who are inclined to purchase Lands. The quantity of low-grounds in the Occoneechee Island, which is separated from the main-land by a small and narrow stream, is 364 Acres, and on the main-land adjoining, about 150 Acres, all of which is of excellent quality. By far the greater part of the remainder of the tract is very rich, being well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, corn, wheat &c. A large proportion is in woods, and heavily timbered. The whole tract is at present divided into three tenements, leased to several tenants, whose leases will expire in three years from the first day of January next. The tenements are in a tolerably good state of improvement, and the rent amounts to 114l. per annum. The subscriber will sell the whole together, or either of those tenements separately, as may best suit the purchasers. The terms of sale are, one sixth part of the money to be paid on the first day of January next, and the balance in five equal annual payments, bonds and good security being given, and the punctuality of payment ensured by deeds of trust on the land. On the Occoneechee Island, and at the end of Baker's Island, opposite to it, are two fisheries, belonging to the subscriber, and to be sold with the land, which have been accounted the best on the River, and with the labour of a few hands a short time, might now be made valuable. A farther description of this land and its improvements is supposed to be unnecessary, as persons desirous of purchasing will naturally chuse to view it, and judge for themselves.

If the whole tract, or any of the tenements should not be disposed of by private contract before the 17th day of September next, it will be sold on that day, being the 3d Monday in the month, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at the store of Wm. Birchett, & Co. adjacent to the premises, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the terms above mentioned. An accurate plot of the land will be shewn, and unquestionable titles made to the purchasers by

WM. MUNFORD

Richland, Mecklenburg County, April 11th, 1804. } tf.

Proposals,

BY JOHN L. COOK AND SEATON GRANTLAND,

For publishing in the city of Richmond,

A Literary and Miscellaneous Paper, to be entitled,

The Lady's Museum,

AND

WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

THIS paper, as the title shews, will be chiefly allotted to the amusement of the Ladies; and on their patronage must the success of our undertaking principally depend. Although we shall use our endeavors to adapt the MUSEUM to the taste of the Fair Sex, we nevertheless presume, that the admirers of polite Literature among the gentlemen, will not find it unworthy of perusal: upon such, therefore, we rely for a portion of patronage, assured that they will not be backward in promoting, with a liberal hand, the circulation of a paper, which has for its object, the improvement and gratification of those, who contribute so materially to our happiness, and to the refinement of our manners.

From this paper, party-politics and personal altercation will be entirely excluded. In place of matter of this sort, with which periodical publications too generally abound, and which is only calculated to disgust and irritate readers of taste and judgment, we shall substitute Essays, moral and sentimental; interesting biographical Extracts, with occasional Selections from the most celebrated Poets; and such original Essays, both in prose and verse, as may from time to time, be furnished by our patrons. A correct summary of important foreign and domestic Intelligence will also be regularly published.

CONDITIONS.

I. The MUSEUM shall be neatly printed, weekly, on a half-sheet of good super-royal paper.

II. The terms will be TWO DOLLARS per annum; one dollar to be paid on the reception of the first number, and the other at the expiration of six months.

III. As it is supposed that subscribers will preserve their papers for the purpose of binding, a handsome *Title-Page* and *Table of Contents* will be furnished (gratis) at the completion of each volume.

IV. The publication of the Museum will commence about the first of September, should a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained by that time.

☞ The Printers in the state of Virginia will oblige the subscribers by giving the above a few insertions in their respective papers. C. & G.

*** Subscriptions received at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 10th day of March, 1804,

BETWEEN

Thomas Wilson, and James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman and Company, Plaintiffs,

AND

Christopher McConnico and Jerard McConnico, Defendants.

THE defendant Christopher McConnico, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their council, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

☞ Any gentleman wishing to appropriate Cash or Negroes, to the amount of fifteen hundred or two thousand Dollars, to the purchase of Land, may hear of, and see, a bargain, by applying to the subscriber, near Holland Creek Church.

THOMAS WASH.

Louisa county, May 22, 1804. law3wp.